

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VI.]

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1866.

[No. 1498.]

Doubt Salt.

On FRIDAY next,

RUM

In hds. and bls. French Brandy in pipes, Gin in pipes and bls. Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls. Sugar in hds. tierces and bls. Chocolate White and brown Soap and Mould and Dipt Candles Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars, Figs in kegs and frails, Dozen's Ware in crates, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c. Also,

A Variety of DRY GOODS,

among which are

Cloths, Coatings, Kersemeres, Duffels, Plains, Kerseys, Negro Cottons, Serges, Elasticks, blue Friezes, Calimancoes, Russels, Yarn Stockings, Chintzes and Calicoes, Irish Linens, Silecia do. Osnaburghs and Tickenburgs, Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs, India Muslins and Table Cloths, Bandanna Handkerchiefs, Coloured Threads, Hats and sundry other articles.

Philip G. Marshall.

Nov. 12.

FOR SALE,

On moderate Terms,

The SHIP

HETTY,

Just arrived from Liverpool, and lying at Col. Ramfay's wharf. Her inventory may be seen and description of the ship made known, on application to Captain Ruffel, on board or to

Ricketts, Newton & Co.

If said ship is not sold in ten or fifteen days, she will be for freight or charter to any port in Europe.

R. N. & Co.

January 1.

For Sale or Freight,

The Schooner

BETSEY,

Burthen eight hundred barrels. Was built in eighteen hundred and two—And is without exception the best Sch. belonging to the port—for terms apply to Benjamin Shreve, jun.

Dec. 14.

HENRY K. MAY

Has received, per Brig Equator, Moore, from New-Castle, and offers for Sale, if immediately applied for, 80 casks Red Lead, 38 casks Patent Shot, 18 casks Ingot Lead and 36 sheets Milled do.

December 18.

20 Pipes very choice Madeira Wine,

Imported in the Brig Active, from St. Barholomews, and for sale by

R. Veitch & Co.

December 21. N. R. This Wine has lain a considerable time in the West Indies.

JUST RECEIVED,

9 boxes—containing 500 pieces Plaitillas, 500 do. Britannias, Entitled to drawback on exportation. A L S O, 30 bbls and 5 hds New Rum; For Sale, by John G. Ladd.

December 13.

Notice is hereby given,

To the Shareholders of the Bank of Alexandria, THAT an election will be held at the Court House in this town on the third Monday in January next, for the purpose of choosing a directors of said Bank for the ensuing year agreeably to charter.

Gurden Chapin, Cashr.

Dec. 16. Mr. Davis of Richmond, Mr. Green of Frederickburg, and Mr. Bowen of Winchester, will please take the above four weeks in their respective news papers.

JAMES BACON,

A his GROCERY STORE, on King Street, has in addition to his former stock, added

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete.

He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms, Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,

Loaf and Lump ditto, Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Souchong

TEAS,

particularly selected for family use.

Best Green Coffee, Chocolate, of a superior quality.

WINE S.

Madeira, Bufoles, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneffie, Malaga, and Genuine Old Port

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy, Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use, Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New-England-Rum, Holland Gin, Irish and country Whiskey, Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar, Stoughton's Bitters.

Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cassia, Pimento Cayenne and Black Pepper, Race and Ground Ginger, Baked Salt for table use, Pearl Barley, Rice, Starch, Fig-blue, Soap, Mould, Dipt and Spermaceti Candles, Refined Salt Petre, Flouant Indigo, Alum, Copperas, Madder, Brimstone, Spinning Cotton, Patent Shot, all sizes, best English and country-made Gunpowder, Segars, and Smoking Tobacco, very best Chewing Tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's Snuff, Hunter's Pipes in boxes.

London Mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, Wrapping Paper, De majo's, &c. &c. with generally every article in the line—the whole of which have been selected with care and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms.

December 16.

TUNIS CRAVEN,

Has received by the late arrivals an elegant assortment of

GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

London superfine Cloths and Cassimeres, Bennett's patent Cords, Do. W. H. Coatings, Silks, Molestins, Florentines, Imperial, clouded and white Martilles, Toilingetts, Swandowns, Flannels, rose Blankets, Coatings, Plains, Kerseys, Halfthicks, Lamb's Wool, Worsted, Cotton and Silk do. siesy, Irish & Flanders Sheetings, 4 & 5 Irish Linens, Shirting Cotton, Long Lawns, Linen Cambricks, Dimities, Cambrick do. Corded Cambricks, Lace do. Rich Colonnade and figured India Muslins India and British Book do. Lace Caps & Handkerchiefs, Extra Silk Gloves, Pic Nic Mitts, Silk Cord and Buttons, Cambrick Buttons, Artificial Flowers and Wreaths, Ostrich Feathers, Italian Mantaus, Fine India Perfumery, Bafias, Mameodies, Dowls, Tickenburg, Osnaburghs, Brown rolls &c. &c.

He daily expects an additional assortment of FALL GOODS.

Oct. 23.

TUNIS CRAVEN,

HAS FOR SALE

Best Havana SEGARS in boxes, And a few Pancheons.

NEW-ENGLAND RUM.

November 13.

STOP THE THIEF.

On Thursday night last, was taken out of my stable, about 7 or 8 o'clock,

A BAY MARE,

Four years old next spring, about 14 1/2 hands high, rough shod before, a clip on the end of her nose rubbed with the wagon gear, and I think one of her hind feet white, large ears. I will give Five Dollars for the Mare if taken ten miles from home, ten if twenty, or twenty for the mare and thief, if convicted so as to be brought to condign punishment, and all reasonable expenses if taken at a greater distance.

JOHN BALL, SEN.

Alexandria County, Dist. Col., January 13.

Mandeville and Jamesson,

OFFER FOR SALE,

For Cash, Produce, or on the usual Credit;

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

LIQUORS & GROCERIES,

Consisting of

Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,

Philadelphia and Alexandria Loaf and Lump ditto.

Jamaica, St. Vincents, and N. E. Rum, Old Jamaica Spirits, for family use, Peach and Apple Brandy, Cognac and Bourdeaux do.

Holland and Country Geneva, 70 barrels strong and fine flavored Rye Whis.

key, Madeira, Sherry, Old Port, Lisbon, Malaga, and Teneffie

WINE S.

40 casks St. Estaph Medice Claret, 1 butt old 4th proof Irish Whiskey, 100 casks West Schiedam Gin.

A few hogheads of choice Molasses, Tennessee and Georgia Cotton.

Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Souchong, Hyson Skin, and Bohea

TEAS,

Very carefully selected from the best cargoes for country trade and family use.

Green Coffee, Chocolate, Pearl Barley, Rice, Starch, Fig-blue, Soap, Mustard, Rappee and Scotch Snuff.

SPICES—Pimento, Pepper, Cloves, Cassia, Nutmegs and Mace.

Ginger, race and ground, Flouant and Orleans Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Alum and Brimstone.

Patent Shot, assorted, from BB to No. 9. Bat Lead, Hunter's Pipes, Bees Wax, Wrapping Paper, Demijohns, Refined Salt Petre, Chalk,

Mould and Dipt Candles.

British Gunpowder of various qualities from F to treble battle.

October 18.

NOTICE.

AT a meeting of the President and Directors of the Little River Turnpike Company, at the house of John Gadsby, in the town of Alexandria, December the 4th, 1865—

Ordered, That the Stockholders in the Little River Turnpike Company do, and they are hereby required to pay to the Treasurer of said Company ten dollars on each share by them respectively subscribed, on the first day of February, 1866—and the further sum of ten dollars on each of their shares, on the first day of July—and the further sum of ten dollars on each of their shares, on the first day of September—and the further sum of ten dollars on each of their shares, on the first day of November next ensuing the date hereof.

Jonah Thompson, Treasurer.

December 13.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE,

Two boxes Irish Linen—real Coleraines.

50 barrels prime Pork.

W. M. HODGSON.

November 28.

15 hogheads } Prime retelling Molasses. 12 tierces } 20 pancheons high proof Jamaica Rum 8 butts Muscat Wine 4 half butts Constantia do. 4 pipes fine old Brazil Madeira 12 boxes French Prunes 10 hogheads } New-England Rum 15 barrels } 50 barrels Pennsylvania Rye Whiskey 6 casks refined Brimish Salt Petre 3 tierces Allow 50 boxes Mould and Dipt Candles 10 boxes Chocolate

Just received, and for sale, for cash or on the usual credits.

Mandeville & Jamesson.

December 21.

Wanted to Hire,

A Negro Girl from 12 to 14 years of age—Apply to the PRINTER.

November 12.

London Particular

London & New-York

Market

Just received and for Sale, by

January 13.

L. & S. T.

A well finished Key, about 6 inches long, the finder will receive one dollar reward on leaving it with the

Printer.

Jan. 13

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership hitherto subsisting under the firm of Joseph Riddle & Co. of Alexandria, was dissolved the first instant, by mutual consent: All persons that are indebted to, or that have claims on the same, are requested to come forward and settle, as it is desirable to close the concern as soon as possible. Those whose accounts are of long standing are particularly requested to attend to this notice, and make payments to either of the subscribers.

JOSEPH RIDDLE,

Of Alexandria.

JAMES DALL,

Of Baltimore.

September 18.

JOSEPH RIDDLE

Has Received by the Ceres and other ships lately arrived at Baltimore, a considerable part of his

FALL GOODS;

Which are now opening at his store in Fairfax street, and daily expects an additional supply in the United States from Liverpool.

September 23.

New Brewery.

Isaac Entwistle and Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform the public, they have commenced Brewing, and will have BEER ready for delivery in a few days, which he hopes will please such as use it.

He will give the Baltimore and Philadelphia prices for good clean Barley.

Grain and Yeast may be had at the Brewery.

December 20.

Coffee, Salt, Cheese, &c.

DOUGLASS & MANDEVILLE,

KING-STREET,

Have just received and offer for Sale, 7000 lbs. best Green Coffee 2500 bushels Coarse and Fine Salt 20000 wt Cheese, some of a superior quality 1000 bushels Oats 200 barrels inspected Herring 10 hogheads West India Rum 10 do. New-England Rum 20 boxes Candles 10 hogheads Brown Sugar 20 barrels New-England Rum 20 do. Whiskey 5 pipes French Brandy 3 do. Holland Gin;

With a number of other Articles in Grocery Line.

Being about to close our business, we dispose of the above articles at a reduced price

FOR RENT,

The FLOUR STORE, upper end King street, lately occupied by Messrs. Richardson. For terms apply to

Joseph Mandeville, jun.

December 14.

NOTICE.

IN the case of Alexander Henderson, jr. who is now in confinement in the prison of the county of Alexandria, at the suit of dry creditors of the said Alexander Henderson and John M. Pitman & Co. in New-York is ordered, that the consideration of his application to be admitted to the benefit of the act of Congress for the relief of insolvent debtors in the district of Columbia, be adjourned Saturday the eighteenth of this month. It is therefore hereby given, to the creditors of said Henderson, and of John M. Pitman and Co. that, at ten o'clock of the forenoon of that day at the court-house of Alexandria county, the of an insolvent debtor will be admitted to said Henderson, and a trustee appointed agree to the said act of Congress, unless cause be and there shown to the contrary.

N. Fitzhugh

January 6, 1866.

(Translated for the Ledger.)

PARIS, November 20.

The public were yesterday in expectation of receiving confirmation of the news afloat for some days past, upon the entry of the French into Vienna, which was to have taken place on the 19th Brumaire (10th November); but the 21st Bulletin, which the *Moniteur* gives dated from Molk the same day, making no mention of this desirable event, seems to belie the news. However, if it be observed that on the morning of the eighteenth, Prince Murat was only ten or twelve leagues from Vienna, and that he detached the same day a corps of dragoons towards that city, from whence the emperor and his court had already departed, it will readily be conceived that, there being no further resistance the first division of the army may already have entered that capital the 19th, and possibly the emperor Napoleon himself may have made his entry the same evening that the Bulletin is dated.

In the circumstance of such moment, it is not astonishing that public rumours should precede a few days the official reports. It is possible that speedier communications, or fame that gains in its carriage, arrive sooner and are mutilated by the exaggeration of public avidity. For instance, rumour was yesterday so busy as to spread news of peace, the details of which are so very vague and uncertain that no attention can as yet be paid to them. It was added that Lord Harrowby is to stipulate for England, in the general treaty. Be this as it may, peace was certainly not the primitive object of the noble lord's mission.

But it is the fate of Mr. Pitt ever to see his projects turn in an extraordinary manner. The denouement of his political drama has the quality required by Aristotle; it is always unforeseen. The expedition that he has so long been meditating is at length sailed, against all expectation. He wished to silence the laughers; but, to avoid one reproach, he exposes himself to receive a greater. The delay attending it was a ridicule; the expedition itself, in such circumstances, is a capital fault, a fresh blunder if its projector be not assured of his means. Mr. Pitt begins to grow distracted; he entangles himself in the nets which his own pretty tricks first spread for him; he has lost his senses before he has lost his ministry.

But, to return to the affairs of the continent, whatever truth or falsehood there may be in the new rumors in circulation, we can blame nobody for crediting them. So many wonders are wrought in so short a time, render every thing credible. It is more natural to suppose that the French will make peace in Vienna, than it was to presume that they would be there forty-five days after their quitting Strasburg. This war, which may hereafter be called the *Sixty Weeks War*, will be more celebrated in history than the *Seven Years War*, or even *Thirty Years War*; and if no other war is more replete with extraordinary events, it is reasonable to believe that the peace which must follow it, will have more important results for the future tranquillity of Europe.

Twentieth Bulletin of the Grand Army.

LINTZ, 16th Brumaire, (7th Nov.) year 14.

The engagement of Amstetten did great honor to the cavalry, and particularly to the 9th and 10th regiments of hussars, and to the grenadiers of the division of general Oudinot.

The Russians have since accelerated their retreat; they in vain cut down the bridges upon the Ips, which were quickly re-established, and prince Murat arrived as far as the abbey of Molk.

A reconnoitering party has posted off to Bohemia. We have taken very considerable magazines, both at Freystadt and at Matruhausen.

Marshal Mortier with a corps of the army, is manœuvring upon the left bank of the Danube.

A deputation from the senate is just arrived at Lintz. The elector of Bavaria is expected here in two hours.

Lintz, 17 Brumaire, (8th Nov.) year 14. The elector of Bavaria and the electoral prince arrived yesterday evening at Lintz. Lieutenant general, count de Giulay, sent the emperor of Austria, arrived here the night. He has had a very long conference with the emperor. The object of his mission is unknown.

At the battle of Amstetten we took 1800 prisoners, 700 of whom are Russians. Prince Murat has established his headquarters at the abbey of Molk. His ad-

vanced posts are near St. Polten (St. Hypolite).

On the 17th, general Marmont directed his march towards Leoben. On his arrival at Weger, he met the regiment of Giulay, charged it & took 400 prisoners, among whom one colonel and several officers. He continued his march. All the columns of the army are in grand manœuvres.

Twenty-First Bulletin of the Grand Army.

Molk, 19th Brumaire, 10th Nov. year 14.

On the 16th Brumaire, the army of Marshal Davoust directed its march from Steyer to Naydohoffen. Marienzell and Lilienfeld. By this movement, it extended its front beyond the left of the enemy's army, which was supposed to be ready to make a stand on the heights of St. Hypolite; and from Lilienfeld, it marched towards Vienna by the high road leading directly to it.

On the 17th the advanced guard of this Marshal being yet several leagues from Marienzell, met the corps of gen. Meerfeldt which was marching towards Neudstadt for the purpose of covering Vienna on that side. The general of brigade, Heudler, commander of Marshal Davoust's advanced guard, attacked the enemy with the greatest vigour, routed him, and pursued him for the space of five leagues.

The result of this engagement of Marienzell was the taking of three stands of colours, 16 pieces of cannon and 4,000 prisoners, among whom are the colonels of the regiments Joseph de Colledora and Deuschmeister, and five majors.

The 13th regiment of light infantry, and the 108th regiment of the line behaved admirably well.

On the 18th in the morning, Prince Murat arrived at St. Hypolite. He gave direction to the general of brigade of dragoons, Sebastiani, to push forward towards Vienna. All the court and grantees have left that capital. It has been already announced at the advanced posts, that the Emperor was preparing to quit Vienna.

The Russian army has effected its retreat to Krems by re-crossing the Danube, fearing, no doubt, to see its communications with Moravia cut off by the movement which Marshal Mortier made on the left bank of the Danube.

General Marmont must have passed beyond Leoben.

The abbey of Molk where the Emperor lodges, is one of the finest in Europe. There is not, either in France or Italy, any convent or abbey that can be compared to it. It is in a strong position, and commands the Danube. It was one of the principal posts of the Romans, and was called the iron house, built by the Emperor Commodus.

The cellars and vaults of the abbey were full of very good Hungarian wine; which has been of great help to the army, having for this long time been without any; but we are now in the wine country; there is a great deal in the environs of Vienna.

The emperor ordered a particular safeguard to be placed at the castle of Lustdross, a small country seat belonging to the emperor of Austria, on the left bank of the Danube.

The avenues of Vienna on this side do not resemble the avenues of great capitals. From Lintz to Vienna there is but one high road; a great many rivers, such as the Ips, the Elph, the Molk, the Trasen &c. have only bad wooden bridges over them. The country is covered with forests of pine trees; at every step inexhaustible positions, where the enemy in vain endeavored to make a stand. He was always apprehensive of seeing himself passed and turned by the columns which marched beyond his flanks.

From the Inn thither, the Danube is beautiful; its prospects are picturesque; its navigations down the river, rapid and easy.

All the intercepted letters speak only of the frightful chaos which Vienna exhibits. The war was undertaken by the Austrian cabinet against the advice of all the princes of the imperial family. But Colledora, led by his wife, who, a French woman, bears the most envenomed hatred to her country; Cobenzel accustomed to tremble at the very name of a Russian, in the persuasion that every thing must end before them and to whom, moreover, it is possible the agents of England may have found means to introduce themselves; in fine, that miserable Mack, who had already acted such a great part for the renewal of the second coalition, these are the influences that have proved stronger than those of all wise men and of all the members of the imperial family.

There is not the meanest citizen, the lowest subaltern but is conscious that this war is advantageous only for the English; that they are the artificers of the misfortunes of Europe, as by their monopoly, they are the authors of the exorbitant price of provisions.

MINISTRY OF WAR.

ARMY OF ITALY.

The Marshal of the empire, Maffei, commander in chief of the army of Italy, to the marshal of the empire Berthier, Minister of War.

At the headquarters of St. Martin, 17th Brumaire (29th Oct.) year 14.

According to the march of the grand army, Monsieur le Marechal, and always guided by the idea of conforming my movements to theirs, I attacked the enemy this morning about five o'clock. The following is the statement of my dispositions and of their result:

General Seras, commanding on my left, the 5th division, had orders to cross the Adige at Polo. The object of his movement was to stop the troops that might come down from the valley of the Adige and from the valley Polifelle.

I had ordered general Verdier, commanding at my right, the 2d division, to manœuvre with the troops which compose it and four regiments of cavalry, from Ronco as far as Alabro, so as to disquiet the enemy.

At the moment appointed for the execution of these movements, I made the 1st division, commanded by general Gardanne, and the 4th commanded by general Dufourneau cross the bridge of the old castle of Verona. These troops vigorously attacked the heights of the Val Pantene, and turned round the castle of St. Felice. Profiting then of the advantage of their position, I forced the enemy to evacuate Veronetta. The palisades of the new bridge were immediately knocked down, and the division of horse rangers under the orders of general Espagne, that of grenadiers under the orders of gen. Patumeau, the reserve of cavalry commanded by general Monnet, and the 3d division commanded by general Molitor, crossed Veronetta and gained the high road of St. Michel, where the Austrians opposed us with infantry and cavalry, protected by several pieces of cannon. I ordered different charges of cavalry, which were executed with vigor, and which I caused to be supported by companies of grenadiers placed at the right and left of the road; the enemy was routed, the village of St. Michel carried, and in one of these charges the squadron of my guides made 500 infantry lay down their arms.

The division of Molitor powerfully seconding the march of our grenadiers, we drove the Austrians before us beyond St. Martin, and we at length took position at Vago. I shall pursue my advantages to-morrow morning, and will drive the enemy as far as I can. He has left great numbers on the field of battle; we took about 1500 prisoners, and two pieces of cannon. We have on our side lost very few men, and have had only a hundred wounded.

I learn this evening that general Seras has happily executed his movement, and that in taking possession of the positions which I had indicated he has made a certain number of prisoners. I cause to be taken towards Pesago the barks found at Veronetta, to carry over the division Verdier.

I shall take care, Monsieur le Marechal, to inform you of my further movements, I have every promise to bestow on the ardor and intrepidity of our troops. Be kind enough to render them to his Majesty, the Emperor and the King the testimony that they burn to imitate the example of the grand army, and that they will take care to deserve to share in the noble rewards which his Majesty knows so well how to bestow upon valour.

I have the honor to salute you,
MASSENA.

MILAN, November 7.

Extract of a Private letter.

Our public credit has lately signified itself by one of those traits which characterize an order of things upon which opinion is not even in any uncertainty. Government, to complete an unfortunate and urgent operation, had occasion for between 11 & 12,000 livres in ready money; the bankers and traders of Milan hesitated to present it thus; and would accept no interest for the two or three months which are to elapse before its reimbursement.

We then had within less than 45 leagues from us 70 or 72,000 Austrians; they were only separated from our territory by the Adige. They had in presence an army said to be inferior in number, and no fear, no indication of intelligence with the enemy manifested itself throughout the kingdom of Italy; not a single internal movement was attempted; not a single article seemed to be necessary; not a single extraordinary measure was taken. A government a hundred years old would not have preserved a firmer, and at the same time, calmer attitude; it would not have been surrounded by more confidence, nor would it have shown a more honorable one for its people.

Here, as at Paris, we were beforehand convinced, that nothing would resist the genius of Napoleon. However, we had not guessed that new art which consists in taking whole armies by dint of skilful combinations; we had not suspected that, in a campaign of eight days, the prodigies of a life already full of miracles, would be repeated and almost surpassed.

Translated from the *Journal de l'Empire*.

NUREMBERG, Nov. 1.

We now know in a positive manner what the intentions of Prussia towards all the belligerent powers. A new receipt of the Prussian cabinet, addressed to the inhabitants of the Prussian provinces in Franconia, removes all doubts. The regencies of the Margraves of Anspach and Bareuth immediately caused it to be published with the following introduction:

"It has been lately made known to all the Prussian authorities, that all foreign armies shall be proceeded against, to avoid all species of excess, in the same manner and with the greatest impartiality. But as though misunderstandings and ignorance of the true intentions of the government, it has been reported that H. M. the king of Prussia wished to take an active part in the war, it has been enjoined us to make known to the people, that the military preparations of Prussia merely relate to the maintenance of the strictest neutrality; that the measures hitherto taken are only intended to insure the guarantee of the same, and that no other interpretation must be given them. We in consequence repeat to all the authorities, and order them to make known to these under their jurisdiction, that all the reports touching the participation of H. M. in the war, are destitute of all foundation; and this declaration is made in order to prevent and hinder all illegal acts on the part of individuals and communities."

PRAQUE, November 4.

The states of the kingdom of Bohemia have this day held an extraordinary sitting, in which they have deliberated on the measures necessitated by present circumstances and their own obligations. The members relieved by acclamation to sacrifice their lives and fortunes for the monarchy, who at the present critical moment is in want of their energetic co-operation; and as a proof of their attachment and fidelity, it was resolved to make him a voluntary gift of four millions of florins.

HAGUE, November 10.

All the inquietudes so industriously spread in this country, upon the object of the grand English expedition are already dissipated. The British fleet has landed the troops on board at Cuxhaven, from whence they are to march to join the Russians and Swedes. It is not known whether the Prussians, who occupy the greater part of the Electorate of Hanover, will permit them to attack the French who are shut up in the fortrefs of Hameln, or whether the protection of the king of Prussia will extend the privileges of neutrality over the Electorate. Be it as it may, the accounts differ as to the number of the English troops, which, within these six days, has been said to amount to twelve thousand men. This army is commanded by the Duke of York & Albany in proper person. His two warlike brothers the Dukes of Cumberland and Cambridge command under him; the former, the cavalry, and the latter the infantry. There are nine Lieutenant Generals and sixteen Major Generals under the orders of these three valiant brothers. If the number of the colonels and superior officers be in like proportion, the greater part of these troops are not soldiers!

HAVRE, November 14.

Ere, yesterday a small bark carrying Prussian colours was detained here, by a measure of safety. She was sailing up the Seine, and bound, as she said, for St. Malo, had strayed up the river, through a mistake in her reckoning. So great an error, added to the English hold of this vessel, cast a suspicion on her designs.

METZ, November 14.

According to private letters just arrived, it appears certain that there will be a Congress held at Munich, and that Europe will enjoy a durable peace.

STRASBURG, Nov. 16.

On the 9th Nov. marshal Angereau's head quarters were at Stockarch. On the 10th he set out anew on his march; the right column of his army struck off towards Buckhorn and filed along the upper part of the Eastern borders of the Lake of Constance by Laugenanger to Lindau and Bregen z. The centre column directed its march from Psulendorf to Savenspurg and from thence by Wangen and Ysay to Immenstett. The left column which departed from Moeskirch on the 10th, marched off by Waldsee and Lentkirch to Kempen, where it was to learn its further destination. If it be true as it is asserted, that the Austrian gen. Wolskehl has surrendered by capitulation to a column sent against him by Marshal Ney, from Inspruck and which cut off his retreat, marshal Angereau will have the moment no enemy to fight against, and may act in concert with marshal Ney, against the Italian Tyrol.

November 17.

The city of Vienna has just opened its gates for the first time to a victorious army. This glory was reserved for Frenchmen. Our troops have entered it. An extraordinary courier who arrived here last night brought this intelligence, but at this setting out the emperor had not arrived there—He was however immediately expected to make his solemn entry into that capital, and afterwards repair to Munich.

a congress is to be opened, establishment of peace, or have already been made, and asserted that the king employ his mediation, and gwitz, who was lately at V for this purpose to Mun

BY THIS DAY'S M

GIBRALTAR, Nov.

The American ship Cincin master, twenty days from Leghorn, was sent into Gibraltar, by the city's Brig Childrea, about the 10th. The Spanish commander, was breaking up. Admiral Louis, with the square command, went through Gibraltar on the 29th of October. The brig Harriot, Andersson at Gibraltar in twenty on a few days before he transports had sailed for seventeen thousand R. to go in Sir James Craig's and were to come on board a squadron, and several en firing, were to sail ten days. Only three of Lord Nelson's were here, to wit, the Swift, the 20th, and San Juan Nepom.

The Redoubtable was scattered, that soon after str to the Victory, she was with most of her crew, so I was greatl yavenged. The Victory in this decisive the whole thirty four men, twenty eight wounded. Besides the gallant admiral, his secretary, the captain, and one of the lieutenants of the loss was chiefly sustained, when as the leading vision, she had to sustain the enemy's ships, for minutes before she returned a suffered considerable loss of the enemy, but was and well directed was the Victory, that every ship of her guns to bear, was the course of a few broad sides. The Redoubtable alone had thirty of her guns dismounted considerable time before she did not return a single shot.

It was his lordship's intention engaged the Bucentaure, at five have distinguished her; but may appear, no person on board over the French admiral's flag during the whole of the day. Victory was for a considerable pistol shot of her and hand, verely, as to render her incapable any share in the engagement.

Three of the French ship van, who had no part in the one of which carried a rear a had the inhumanity and coward were making their escape, to considerable time upon the San dada, and several other of Spanish prizes, after they had us, which from their situation, pable either of opposition, or an immense number of the S killed and wounded, from this ed and bloody deed of their g

We solemnly pledge our truth of this extraordinary fact very officer on board our vic- ron now in the bay can bear deed such was the indigna expressed by the Spaniards, of the French, that when the action, seven of the came out of Cadiz, in hope some of the disabled prizes, Argonaut, in a body, offered to the British officer who the prize to man the guns. French ships; and they stationed at the lower deck whilst the English seamen on the upper deck.

The English officer on all the Spanish officers to honor the most implicit com- pliance of the Spaniards, who were so superior, as though them to retake the ship, yet occasion, showed the utmost and good conduct, and de- Spanish ship came along side would quietly go below, as- gish to act for themselves. The British fleet, in this is, not supposed to h

nal de l'Empire.
BERGH, Nov. 1.
in manner what
talia towards all the
recept of the Prof.
inhabitants of the
conia, removes all
the Margravia of
caused it to be
introduction:
e known to all the
foreign armies shall
id all species of ex-
id with the greatest
h misunderstandings
entions of the go-
ed that H. M. the
e an active part in
us to make known
ary preparations of
aintenance of the
asures hitherto
are the guarantee of
interpretation must
quence repeat to all
n to make known to
that all the reports
H. M. in the war,
y; and this declara-
nt and hinder all il-
dividuals and com-
November 4.
n of Bohemia have
y fitting, in which
measures necessitated
their own obliga-
d by acclamation to
es for the monarch,
ment is in want of
and as a proof of
y it was resolved to
of four millions of
November 10.
diffusely spread in
of the grand En-
dilatated. The
troops on board at
y are to march to
It is not known
occupy the greater
noover, will permit
o are shut up in the
r the protection of
the privileges of
Be it as it may,
number of the En-
these six days, has
e thousand men—
the Duke of York
His two warlike
berland and Cam-
the former, the
fantry. There are
sixteen Maj-Ge-
e three valiant bro-
models and superior
the greater part of
November 14.
carrying Prussian
a measure of safety,
and bound, as they
yed up the river,
koning. So great
build of this vel-
gus.
November 14.
is just arrived, it
be a Congress held
will enjoy a durable
RG, Nov. 16.
shal Angereau's
arkarch. On the
his march; the
truck off towards
the upper part
of the Lake of
r to Lindau and
umn directed its
to Savenspurg;
en and Ysny to
lumn which de-
the 10th, march-
hkirch to Kemp-
ts further desti-
is ascertained, that
ehl has surren-
a column sent a-
r, from Inspruck
at, marshal An-
out no enemy to
in concert with
Italian Tyrol.
November 17.
just opened its
to a victorious
ved for French
ered it. An ex-
arrived here lat-
peace, but at his
had not arrived
immediately ex-
entry into that
pair to Munich,

ere a Congress is to be opened for the
establishment of peace, overtures for
which have already been made. It is con-
stantly asserted that the king of Prussia
has accepted the mediation, and that count
all employ who was lately at Vienna, will
sugowitz, who was lately at Vienna, will
pair for this purpose to Munich.
BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.
GIBRALTAR, Nov. 2.
The American ship Cincinnati, Wm.
Lelton, master, twenty days from Salem,
captured for Leghorn, was captured and
sent into Gibraltar, by his Britannic
Majesty's brig Children, about the 5th of
October. The Spanish camp before Gib-
raltar, was breaking up.
Admiral Louis, with the squadron under
his command, went through the Gut of
Gibraltar on the 29th of October.
The brig Harriot, Anderson, has arriv-
ed at Gibraltar in twenty one days from
Malta, a few days before he left the isl-
and transports had sailed for Corfu, to
bring seventeen thousand Russians, who
were to go in Sir James Craig's army; ten
thousand were to come on board the Rus-
sian squadron, and several horse ships
then fitting, were to sail ten days after.
Only three of Lord Nelson's prizes have
arrived here, to wit, the Swiftsure, San Il-
defonso, and San Juan Nepomucco of 74
guns.
The Redoubtable was so dreadfully
shattered, that soon after striking her co-
urs to the Victory, she went to the bot-
tom with most of her crew, so that Nelson's
fall was greatly avenged.
The Victory in this decisive action, had
in the whole thirty four men killed and
seventy eight wounded. Amongst the for-
mer besides the gallant admiral, were Mr.
Scott, his secretary, the captain of marines
and one of the lieutenants of the ship.
The loss was chiefly sustained whilst going
into action, when as the leading ship of
the division, she had to sustain the fire of
eight of the enemy's ships, for nearly twenty
minutes before she returned a gun.—She
also suffered considerable loss from the
musquetry of the enemy, but so tremen-
dous and well directed was the fire from
the Victory, that every ship on which she
got her guns to bear, was silenced in the
course of a few broad sides.
The Redoubtable alone had no less than
thirty of her guns dismounted, and for a
considerable time before she struck, she
did not return a single shot.
It was his lordship's intention to have
engaged the Bucentaure, at first if he could
have distinguished her; but singular as it
may appear, no person on board could dis-
cover the French admiral's flag to be flying
during the whole of the day, though the
Victory was for a considerable time with-
in pistol shot of her and handled her so se-
verely, as to render her incapable of taking
any share in the engagement afterwards.
Three of the French ships in the the-
van, who had no part in the action, and
one of which carried a rear admiral's flag,
had the inhumanity and cowardice, as they
were making their escape, to fire for a con-
siderable time upon the Santissima Trini-
dada, and several other of the crippled
Spanish prizes, after they had surrendered to
us, which from their situation, were inca-
pable either of opposition or flight; and
an immense number of the Spaniards were
killed and wounded, from this unprecedent-
ed and bloody deed of their good and faith-
ful allies.
We solemnly pledge our credit for the
truth of this extraordinary fact to which ev-
ery officer on board our victorious squad-
ron now in the bay can bear witness. In-
deed such was the indignation felt and
expressed by the Spaniards, at the conduct
of the French, that when two days after
the action, seven of the enemies ships
came out of Cadiz, in hopes of retaking
some of the disabled prizes, the crew of the
Argonaut, in a body, offered their services
to the British officer who had charge of
the prize, to man the guns against any of
the French ships; and they were actually
stationed at the lower deck for that purpose
whilst the English seamen manned those of
the upper deck.
The English officer on board returned
all the Spanish officers their arms, and
placed the most implicit confidence in the
honour of the Spaniards, which he had no
reason to repent, as though their numbers
were so superior as easily to have enabled
them to retake the ship, yet they, on every
occasion, showed the utmost submission
and good conduct, and declared that, if a
Spanish ship came along side of them, they
would quietly go below, and leave the En-
glish to act for themselves.
The British fleet, in this glorious victo-
ry, is not supposed to have had twelve

hundred men killed and wounded, the loss
having chiefly fallen upon a few of the
leading ships, and not a single ship on our
part is missing. The enemy, on the con-
trary, have had twenty ships of the line
taken or destroyed, four of which, viz.
the St. Anna, the Santissima Trinidad,
the Bucentaure and Algeiras, were flag
ships; whilst seven of their admirals, and
upwards of twenty thousand of their sea-
men and soldiers, have been killed, wound-
ed or taken prisoners, in this memorable
victory.
Lord Nelson, before his death, express-
ed his desire, that he should be buried near
his late venerable father, unless his coun-
try should wish to dispose of his body
otherwise.
Alexandria Daily Advertiser.
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15.
For the Alexandria Advertiser.
WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 13.
EX-BASHAW OF TRIPOLI.
A few minutes after the house had pro-
ceeded to business this day, a message in
writing from the president of the United
States, was delivered to the speaker.
The message and the documents accom-
panying it were very long. It stated that
he laid before the senate and house of re-
presentatives the application for assistance
of the ex-bashaw of Tripoli, Hamet Cara-
melli. It takes a view of that part of the
war with Tripoli, where Mr. Eaton joined
the forces of the ex-bashaw.
It appears that after putting the ex-bashaw
into possession of the city of Derne, a
place of great importance in that country,
he was unable to raise a force sufficient to
co-operate with us by land against Tripoli,
and that colonel Lear, for this amongst
other reasons, when all was ready for an
attack by sea, thought it the best time to
negotiate for peace.
It also appears that the ex-bashaw's ex-
pectations went to being placed on the
throne by means of the American force.
This hope is, by the message of this day,
called a "mistaken idea." It also admits
that all the ex-bashaw got by the peace,
was, and that with considerable difficulty,
the release of his family. So far as to the
message at present, it being ordered to be
printed.
It is clear from the communication, that
after the unfortunate Hamet had obtained
the release of his family, he had not where-
withal to maintain them, or even the means
of securing their safety, or perhaps his
own life. It did not appear in what part
of the world the unhappy man has taken
refuge; but, from one of the documents
accompanying the message we are told that
Mr. Eaton and lieutenant Obannon had re-
solved to conquer or perish with Hamet.
Mr. Eaton avows a co-operation with him,
which he admits to be synonymous to an
alliance. This admission, recognized by
the president, certainly places him upon
the footing of an ally. It will therefore
behove congress to look into the state in
which we left this ally, when Mr. Lear
patched up this peace.
As soon as the message, and a memorial
from Georgia about the boundaries of that
state and North Carolina, in which they
could not agree, had been read, Mr. Jack-
son undertook to turn us this day out of
the gallery, by moving to have the doors
closed. This is either the ninth or tenth
day of secret business.
Closed Doors.—When Federalists ruled,
to close the doors of Congress two or three
times during the session, excited all the
fears of the Democrats for the safety of the
constitution; and immediately, the "organ
of the public will" sounded the alarm
which was re-echoed by the tools of the party
from one end of the union to the other.
The cry then was, that a government of a
free country should not keep any secret, not
for an instant, from the view of the
people; and it was promised that, if Mr.
Jefferson were made President, the proceed-
ings of every kind whatever should be car-
ried on under the most public inspection.
What has the sequel produced? It has pro-
duced, in this as in numberless other in-
stances, a conduct directly the reverse of all
the expectations which the party took such
incessant pains to create. The fact will
warrant us, it is believed, in asserting
that during the one month the present Con-
gress have been in session, the doors of the
house have been more frequently closed
than they were any whole session during
the twelve years of the Federal administra-
tion. Not a week now passes in which

the sovereign people are not turned out of
doors by their servants, and we observe
that for three days successively, since the
commencement of the present month, the
doors have been closed partly of each day.
But these gentry who formerly were to un-
easy on such occasions, now when the
constitution is actually impaired, are as si-
lent as the grave and seem to think that
Mr. Jefferson and his most wise and en-
lightened Congress "can do no wrong."
(Frederick Town Herald.)
BIOGRAPHY.
FROM THE LOUISIANA GAZETTE.
Biographical Sketch of the late
Col. THOMAS BUTLER.
The character and actions of meritorious men,
in all ages, have been read with pleasure. It is
a tribute due to virtue to record the actions
of those who are worthy of emulation.
Our country is as it has long been at peace;
war achievements and warlike men are a
most forgotten; unless when a newspaper an-
nounces in a few lines, the death of some revo-
lutionary chief; and the type has not been em-
ployed in recording the death of one more la-
mented than the late Col. Thomas Butler. It
virtue, honor, benevolence, honesty, a found
heart, and a clear head, united with bravery, con-
stitute a good man, he possessed them. He was in
the year 1776 (the year that is so much boasted
of—that tried men's souls,) a student at law with
the eminent Judge Wilson of Philadelphia; ear-
ly in that year he quitted his studies and joined
the army as a subaltern; soon rose to the grade
of Captain, and continued in it till the happy
and glorious close of the revolution. There
were 5 brothers of the Butlers that joined the A-
merican cause, and fought during the war, and
left the service with the following grade, viz.
Col. Richard Butler, Col. Wm. Butler, Captain
Thomas Butler, Lieut. Pierce Butler, and Lieut.
Edward Butler, none of them now living but
Pierce Butler. Thomas Butler, whose memory
we wish to perpetuate, was in almost every ac-
tion that was fought in the middle States during
the war; at the battle of Brandywine he receiv-
ed the thanks of the illustrious Washington, on
the field of battle, through his aid-de camp Gen.
Hamilton, for his intrepid conduct in rallying a
detachment of retreating troops, and giving the
enemy a severe fire. At the battle of Monmouth
he received the thanks of General Wayne for de-
fending a defile in the face of a heavy fire from
the enemy, while Col. Richard Butler's regim-
ent made good their retreat; at the close of
the war he retired into private life as a farmer,
where he enjoyed rural and domestic happiness
until 1791, when he again took the field to meet
a savage foe, that menaced our frontier, and the
unfortunate fourth of November, of that year,
is too well known! He was dangerously wound-
ed, and with difficulty and great hazard, his
brother, Capt. Edward Butler, got him off the
field, where they left Gen. Richard Butler a
corpse!! In 1792 he was continued on the estab-
lishment as Major, and was promoted in 1794 to
Lieut. Col. Commandant of the 4th Sub-legion;
He commanded Fort Fayette at Pittsburgh that
year, when his name alone (for he had but few
troops) prevented the deluded insurgents from tak-
ing the fort. In 1797 he was named by presi-
dent Washington, as the officer best calculated to
command in the State of Tennessee, when it was
necessary to dispossess some citizens that had im-
prudently settled on the Indian lands; accord-
ingly in May of that year he marched with
his regiment from the Miami on the Ohio, and
by that prudence and good sense that he
ever marked his character through life, he, in a
short time removed all difficulties, to the satisfac-
tion of those concerned—as a firm and lasting
proof of it, he holds the respect and esteem of all
the virtuous men in the State. He made several
successful treaties with the Indians while in the
State of Tennessee. In the year 1802, at the
reduction of the army, he was continued as Col.
of the 2d regiment of Infantry on the peace es-
tablishment. Here this biographer stops—pauses
—what can he write more? He can announce to
the world that Col. Butler was arrested by the
Commanding General in 1803, at Fort Adams
on the Mississippi, sent to Frederick Town, Ma-
ryland, where he was tried by a general Court
Martial, and acquitted honorably of all the charges,
except that of wearing his hair, which he
held as a gift of nature, and was of opinion, that
no power on earth had a legal right to take it
from him—which opinion he held till his
death. After his Trial he was ordered to New
Orleans there to take command of the troops,
which he did on the 20th October, 1804, and on
the 20th November following was again arrested
for not cropping off his hair!! And not until
the first of July did a court convene for his se-
cond trial; the result of their decision is not yet
known. Since his last arrest he lost his wife, who,
like himself, was universally lamented by the
good and virtuous. She died near Nashville,
Tennessee. In consequence of her death and the
deranged situation of his affairs, he solicited
leave from the Honorable Secretary of War and
the commanding general to return to Tennessee,
as soon as the Court Martial was over. Alas!
this application was passed over in silence, no an-
swer was even given him! He was advised to
move out of the city, which he did in the latter
part of July, and on the 7th of September, paid
the great debt of nature, aged 51 years. He
has left three sons and one amiable daughter to
lament his loss; yes, and he has left the virtuous

world of his acquaintance to lament his loss; and
none will feel it more severely than the valuable
part of the army of all grades.
The writer of this short biography does not
wish to wound the feelings of the proprietor of the
deceased; but himself is old, and will soon have
to pay the debt that Colonel Butler has already
paid. Companion can then be made by the
friends to virtue which of their walks in life were
most worthy of imitation.
PUBLIC SALE.
On Friday next, at 3 o'clock, will be
sold, on capt. Conway's wharf,
20 hhds. 4th and 5th proof Jamaica
RUM, on a credit.
P. G. Marshall.
January 15.
NOTICE.
The Subscriber wishes to inform the inhabitants
of Alexandria in general, that he has a Cellar,
at the lower end of Duke street, under the
house of E. Mills;
WHERE HE HAS FOR SALE.
Belt Rhode-Island Potatoes; New-
York Cabbages; Beets; Turnips; Onions;
Pumpkins. He will attend at the Cellar every
day till 11 o'clock, during the winter; where
the inhabitants may be supplied with large or
small quantities of the above articles, on terms
very moderate.
A. WILLIS.
January 15. d1m
NOTICE.
THE term of copartnership between Leven
Powell, jun. at Middleburg, and Ed-
mund Denney, of Alexandria, will expire on the
16th instant; when a dissolution takes place by
mutual consent of parties. Edmund Denney
will close the accounts of the Alexandria busi-
ness, and Leven Powell those of the business un-
der his direction at Middleburg.
Leven Powell, jun.
Edmund Denney,
January 14.
L O S T.
This morning, between Prince and
King-streets, in Fairfax street, a Bank
Note of FIFTY DOLLARS, of
the Bank of Alexandria, wrapt in a
piece of newspaper. Whoever finds
the same and leaves it with the Printer
shall be generously rewarded.
January 14. 3t
**A REMARKABLE
C O W.**
Will be exhibited a few days nearly opposite the
INDIAN QUEEN TAVERN.
THIS animal was taken wild in the northern
part of the state of New Hampshire, and is sup-
posed to be part moose. It has Six Legs, four of
which resemble those of ordinary cattle, and are
used for walking; the other two rise out of the
fore shoulders in an erect posture, and can be
folded upon the back, where there is a hollow
which will hold two quarts of water. One of
these legs is large and perfect, having the hoof
complete; the other is smaller, and has only one
half of the hoof.
Also to be seen,
ITS C A L F.
Which is equally remarkable for the same Pheno-
mena.
The inhabitants of Alexandria are re-
spectfully requested not to neglect the present
opportunity of viewing these extraordinary phe-
nomena of nature.
Admittance 25 Cents—Children Half Price.
January 11. e3t
JOHN LUCKER
Has for Sale,
40 hhds Muscovado Sugars
1000 bushels coarse Turke Island Salt
A few bags Green Coffee
11 bags black Pepper
15 boxes fresh Raisins
4 quarter, 2 half, and 1 whole
chest Imperial,
3 chests Hyson,
3 do young Hyson,
3 quarter chests Hyson Chulong,
A L S O,
1000 SPANISH HIDES.
Jan. 11. e 6t
TO RENT.
The Dwelling HOUSE at present
occupied by William Sanford—The house is a
commodious and handsomely situated, with ev-
ery necessary out house, and has a handsome gar-
den in high cultivation. Apply to
Mr. Thomas Preston, or
Thomas Sanford.
October 25. e6t
Boarding-House Opened
By the Subscriber, in Prince-street,
In the house lately occupied by Thomas Den-
ton, between the dwelling house of Dr. Dick-
son and Mrs. Hodgson's store—where a few genteel
boarders may be accommodated—with or with-
out lodging. Apply to
William King.
November 1. e6t

